**U.S Midterm Examination**

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

**1.** At the Constitutional Convention of 1787, which problem was solved by the Great Compromise?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | developing the method of electing a president |
| B) | designating control of interstate commerce |
| C) | outlining the structure of the federal court system |
| D) | establishing the formula for representation in Congress |

**2.** To protect the country from the problems of concentrated authority, the writers of the Constitution used the idea of

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A) | separation of powers | C) | a federal structure of government |
| B) | system of checks and balances | D) | all of the above |

**3.** Anti-Federalists criticized the United States Constitution primarily because governing power was concentrated in the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | State legislatures. |
| B) | President's Cabinet. |
| C) | delegates to the Constitutional Convention. |
| D) | national government. |

**4.** Which of the following accurately represents the order of the United States’ first five presidents?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | Washington – Jefferson – Adams – Monroe – Madison |
| B) | Washington – Adams – Madison – Monroe – Jefferson |
| C) | Washington – Adams – Jefferson – Monroe – Madison |
| D) | Washington – Adams – Jefferson – Madison – Monroe |
| E) | Washington – Adams – Madison – Jefferson - Monroe |

**5.** In response to the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794, President Washington

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | suggested Congress repeal the whiskey tax |
| B) | supported a ban on all excise taxes |
| C) | waited for the rebellion to die down before taking action |
| D) | personally led an army of nearly 15,000 men into Pennsylvania |

**6.** President George Washington’s Farewell Address influenced future United States foreign policy by advising the nation’s leaders to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | practice neutrality toward international conflicts |
| B) | place restrictions on the number of immigrants |
| C) | stop European colonization of the Western Hemisphere |
| D) | limit imports of manufactured products |

**7.** When Thomas Jefferson looked to the future, he hoped that the United States would become a country dominated by

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A) | wealthy owners of large plantations | C) | independent owners of small farms |
| B) | wealthy owners of large factories | D) | artisans who worked in urban centers |

**8.** Alexander Hamilton's vision of a “new” America called for all of the following EXCEPT

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | transforming the new republic into a manufacturing power |
| B) | relying on local and state authority to act in the national interest |
| C) | giving the new government authority to regulate and guide the economy |
| D) | forging a productive and cooperative partnership with Great Britain |
| E) | establishing the Bank of the United States  Alexander |

**9.** Hamilton’s programs and influence led to the creation of an opposition group known as the

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A) | Federalist Party | C) | Whig Party |
| B) | Democratic-Republican Party | D) | Liberty party  7. When |

**10.** The main purpose of the Alien and Sedition Acts was to?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | capture French and British spies. |
| B) | control the Federalists. |
| C) | silence and punish critics of the Federalists. |
| D) | keep Thomas Jefferson from becoming president |

**11.** The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions argued that the right to determine the constitutionality of a law passed by Congress rested in?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | Congress. |
| B) | the states. |
| C) | the President |
| D) | the vote of the people. |

**12.** Washington’s Neutrality Proclamation indicated that

A) Jeffersonian pressures had won out.

B) The President was really pro-British.

C) The French Alliance was to be terminated.

D) The nation was too weak to risk war.

E) Washington was a loose constructionist

**13.** The international incident known as the XYZ Affair involved?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | a French foreign minister's demand for a bribe before he would meet with American envoys. |
| B) | the British refused to evacuate their forts on American territory. |
| C) | General Andrew Jackson's incursion into Spanish-held Florida. |
| D) | the British seizure of American crewmen from a U. S. Navy warship in Chesapeake Bay. |

**14.** One factor that led to the formation of the first two political parties in the United States in the 1790s was the conflict over the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | distribution of power between the federal and state governments |
| B) | spread of slavery into the western territories |
| C) | control of interstate commerce |
| D) | acquisition of lands from France and Spain |

**15.** In *Marbury v. Madison*, Chief Justice John Marshall argued successfully that the Supreme Court could?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | declare federal laws unconstitutional. |
| B) | remove federal officials who would not or could not perform their duties. |
| C) | determine cases involving interstate commerce. |
| D) | uphold the authority of the federal government over the states. |

**16.** In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the Supreme Court declared that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | Congress lacked the power to charter a national bank. |
| B) | a state cannot tax an agency of the federal government. |
| C) | the state of Maryland was superior to the United States. |
| D) | a college had a right to a charter. |

**17.** When President Thomas Jefferson acquired the Louisiana Territory from France, he demonstrated that he had modified his belief that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | commercial development was the main goal of the federal government |
| B) | adding territory would lead to regional rivalries |
| C) | the federal government should limit individual rights |
| D) | the Constitution should be strictly interpreted |

**18.** The Louisiana Purchase was important to the United States because it

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | removed the Spanish from North America |
| B) | expanded the nation’s boundary to the Pacific Ocean |
| C) | closed the western territories to slavery |
| D) | secured control of the Mississippi River |

**19.** The cultural nationalism of American intellectuals of the 1800s generally?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | was based on the autocratic political systems of Europe. |
| B) | celebrated the uniqueness of the American democratic spirit. |
| C) | paid tribute to the superiority of the British in all artistic matters. |
| D) | copied extensively the elitist values of Old World regimes. |

**20.** In the Republican vision of America, education was essential because?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | schools were the best place to teach children to be good party members. |
| B) | an ignorant electorate could not be trusted to preserve democracy. |
| C) | business leaders needed to be educated. |
| D) | schools were where religious values were taught. |

**21.** The Americans finally went to war with Britain because they were angry over

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | the British navy stopping American ships and taking sailors off of them |
| B) | the British government seizing American ships for trading with the French |
| C) | the British agents supplying Indians who then attacked the American frontier |
| D) | all of the above answers |

**22**. The *Chesapeake-Leopard* incident highlighted the American-British dispute concerning

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A) | the embargo | C) | peaceable coercion |
| B) | the “orders in council” | D) | Impressments |

**23.** The War Hawks were

A) mostly from New England – those who wanted expansion north into Canada

B) eager for war against Napoleon in order to gain the LA Territory

C) supporters of the Jefferson and Madison policy of “economic coercion” – i.e. Embargo Act

D) Republicans from the West and South who wanted to take Canada from Britain and Florida from Spain

E) Federalists

**24.**In diplomatic and economic terms, the War of 1812?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | was considered a victory for Britain. |
| B) | was a disaster for the United States. |
| C) | could be considered the Second War for American Independence. |
| D) | resulted in the fall of the British government that concluded the conflict. |

**25.** The strongest critics of the War of 1812 were

A. Western farmers B. New England merchants

C. Southern planters D. Expansionists E. old Republicans

**26**. As a result of the Hartford Convention of 1814-1815, the Federalist Party

A. won the election of 1816

B. succeeded in convincing the United States to withdraw from the War of 1812

C. reorganized itself around a new coalition of New England merchants and Western farmers

D. was discredited in the eyes of many Americans

E. forced the repeal of the Embargo Act

**27.** The Missouri Compromise of 1820 did all of the following EXCEPT?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | bring in Maine as a free state |
| B) | establish the principle of popular sovereignty south of 36o 30'. |
| C) | maintain the balance of slave and free states. |
| D) | bring in Missouri as a slave state. |

**28.** A major reason for the issuance of the *Monroe Doctrine* (1823) was to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | discourage United States trade with Latin America |
| B) | defend the Panama Canal from Great Britain |
| C) | prevent further European colonization in the Caribbean region |
| D) | provide economic aid to Latin American nations |

**29.** Which geographic factor had the greatest influence on early patterns of industrialization in the United States?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | scarcity of flat land on which to build factories |
| B) | shortages of timber and coal |
| C) | desire of workers to live in mild climates |
| D) | availability of waterpower to operate machines |

**30.** The beginning of the American Industrial Revolution during the early 1800s resulted from all of the following developments EXCEPT?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | technological advances imported from England |
| B) | the appearance of better transportation systems. |
| C) | monetary assistance from the federal government to new factories. |
| D) | new inventions such as the cotton gin. |

**31.** In the 1824 Presidential Election, the candidate Henry Clay promoted his "American System," a set of policies that included

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | governmental noninterference in the economy |
| B) | protective tariffs and federal expenditures on internal improvements |
| C) | high internal taxes |
| D) | a smaller military. |

**32.** The Era of Good Feelings was the period under

A) Madison when sectionalism virtually disappeared

B) Madison when good relations with England were developed

C) Monroe when political factionalism were at a low point

D) Monroe just before the 1824 election

1. Jefferson when the Louisiana Territory was purchased

**33.** Most tariffs in the 19th century were intended to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | allow access to cheap foreign imports |
| B) | raise revenue and protect domestic manufacturing |
| C) | redistribute wealth among the social classes |
| D) | limit American exports |

**34.** Immediately prior to the Civil War, most immigrants came from

1. Germany and Ireland B) Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries

C) Italy and the Scandinavian countries E) Ireland and the Far East

D) Germany and Great Britain

**35**. The movement for free public education was MOST successfully implemented in

1. New England
2. The South
3. The Middle Atlantic states
4. The West

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**36.** During John Marshall’s years as Chief Justice (1801–1835), the Supreme Court increased its

powers by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | limiting the spread of slavery in the West |
| B) | expanding the federal supremacy clause of the Constitution |
| C) | joining the president in disputes with Congress |
| D) | staying out of disputes between the two political parties |

**37.** An important political change of the 1820s was that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | senators began to be elected by popular vote rather than by state legislatures |
| B) | issues became the key subjects of political campaigns rather than personalities |
| C) | free blacks were allowed full political freedom |
| D) | most states removed the property qualification for voting from their constitutions |

**38.** The president in 1825, John Quincy Adams, appointed Henry Clay (who campaigned against Adams in the 1824 election) as his Secretary of State and was charged by his political opponents with

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | having struck a "corrupt bargain" |
| B) | having made the best choice possible in a short list of candidates |
| C) | violating the Twelfth Amendment |
| D) | ignoring regional interests |
| E) | ignoring the request of the House of Representatives to appoint a different candidate for the post |

**39**. Southerners objected to the Tariff of 1828 because

1. Their manufacturing was unprotected
2. They were indirectly taxed to support Yankee manufacturing
3. They sold in a protected and bought in an unprotected marker
4. Cotton duties were too low.
5. It was not as high as previous tariffs and, therefore, provided insufficient protection

**40.** As a result of the nullification crisis,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | federal authority was weakened because of the disagreement between Jackson and Congress |
| B) | the South accepted the idea of secession |
| C) | neither the federal government nor South Carolina won a clear victory |
| D) | Jackson demonstrated his unwillingness to compromise |

**41**. Under the surface of the South’s strong opposition to the “Tariff of Abominations” was

1. A desire to develop its own textile industry.
2. Competition between southern cotton growers and midwestern grain farmers.
3. A strong preference for British manufactured goods over American produced goods.
4. A fear of growing federal power that might interfere with slavery.

**42.** “It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy, and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law; but when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities, and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society--the farmers, mechanics, and laborers--who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government. There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing.”

The above is part of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. John Marshall’s ruling on the Indian Removal Act
2. Jackson’s response to the nullification crisis
3. Jackson’s veto message (of the National Bank)
4. John Calhoun’s message during the nullification crisis
5. Polk’s justification for the Mexican War

**43.** Andrew Jackson's remark, *“John Marshall has made his decision; now let him enforce it*,” refers to the president's intention to?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | destroy the National Bank despite the Supreme Court ruling upholding its constitutionality. |
| B) | use force, if necessary, to make South Carolina obey federal law that South Carolina thought was unconstitutional |
| C) | move the Cherokees west of the Mississippi River regardless of Supreme Court rulings. |
| D) | disregard Chief Justice Marshall's ruling in Gibbons v. Ogden |

**44.** What was the opinion of Andrew Jackson, and probably most of his contemporaries, regarding the spoils system?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | it should be abolished, and civil service laws should be enacted. |
| B) | it was injurious to good government, but had to be retained for the good of the Democratic party. |
| C) | the frequent rotation of officeholders had a beneficial effect on the government. |
| D) | it was injurious to the Democratic party, but had to be retained because of its beneficial effect on government. |

**45.** “I proceed, gentlemen, briefly to call your attention to the present state of insane persons confined within

this Commonwealth, in cages, closets, cellars, stalls, pens! Chained, naked, beaten with rods, and lashed

into obedience…

I have seen many who, part of the year , are chained or cages. The use of cages all but universal…I

encountered during the last three moths many poor creatures wandering reckless and unprotected through

the country.”

Who is this quotation from?

A) Horace Mann B) William Lloyd Garrison C) Harriet Tubman

D) Henry David Thoreau E) Dorothea Dix

**46.** The Revolution (Election) of 1828 revealed that political power was

* 1. Shifting to the western states
  2. Shifting to the southern states
  3. Entrenched on the eastern seaboard
  4. Gravitating toward conservative elements
  5. Evenly divided between Whigs and Democrats

**47.** Brook Farm, Massachusetts, and New Harmony, Indiana, were

1. Famous refuges for runaway Southern slaves
2. Theocratic colonies under strict religious guidance
3. Experiments to promote states’ rights
4. Model communes designed to achieve a better social order
5. Early sites of factories in industrial America

**48**. The pre-Civil War move for free public education received a boost from

1. White manhood suffrage
2. The unpopularity of religious schools
3. Leadership from the wealthy groups
4. The tradition of taxation for general education.
5. The federal government endorsement of the idea

**49**. The Seneca Falls Convention was significant because it

* 1. Initiated the religious revivals in the “burned-over district”
  2. Demanded the immediate abolition of slavery
  3. Issued a historic declaration of women’s rights
  4. Addressed concerns for the education of children
  5. Concluded that mental hospitals – not prisons – were more appropriate for treatment of mentally ill

**50.** Andrew Jackson's view of the presidency emphasized?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | strong Cabinet leadership. |
| B) | strengthening the power of the state. |
| C) | support for the nullification doctrine. |
| D) | leadership by the executive branch in the interests of the people. |

**51.** Manifest Destiny was based on all of the following ideas EXCEPT?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | Anglo-Saxon racial superiority justified American absorption of inferior peoples and their lands. |
| B) | new lands would extend the domain of free government and free enterprise |
| C) | conquest of new territory would prove American military superiority |
| D) | America had a specially ordained mission in the world. |

**52.** The cotton gin resulted in

* + - 1. Strengthening of slavery C) the building of Samuel Slater’s first mill
      2. The speedy growth of the textile industry in the South. D) Great wealth for Whitney.

**53.** Manifest Destiny was used to justify an American desire to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | limit the number of immigrants entering the country |
| B) | control the area located east of the Appalachian Mountains |
| C) | expand the United States to the Pacific Ocean |
| D) | warn European countries against colonizing Latin America |

**54.** Policies based on the idea of Manifest Destiny led to all of the following EXCEPT?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | war with Mexico |
| B) | increased sectional conflict over slavery. |
| C) | the annexation of Texas. |
| D) | the decline of the Democratic party. |

**55.** “… is by the right of our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to overspread and to possess the whole of the

continent which Providence has given us for the development of the great experiment of liberty and federative self government entrusted to us. It is a right such as that of the tree to the space of air and earth suitable to the full expansion of its principle and destiny of growth.”

What word/term best completes the blank in the above passage?

A) democracy B) manifest destiny C) national interest D) imperial ambitions

**56.** What was the cause of the increasingly tense relations between the Mexican government and the American residents in Texas after 1830?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | the instability of Mexican politics |
| B) | attempts by the Mexican government to prohibit importation of slaves. |
| C) | increasing American immigration |
| D) | all of the above answers |

**57.** As the United States acquired more land between 1803 and 1850, controversy over these territories focused on the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | need for schools and colleges |
| B) | failure to conserve natural resources |
| C) | expansion of slavery |
| D) | construction of transcontinental railroads |

**58.** Before the Civil War, the principle of popular sovereignty was proposed as a means of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | allowing states to secede from the Union |
| B) | permitting voters to nullify federal laws |
| C) | deciding the legalization of slavery in a new state |
| D) | overturning unpopular decisions of the Supreme Court |

**59.** Which of the following developments did NOT occur in American society between 1815 and 1860?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | there was a decline in the importation of slaves. |
| B) | an active women's rights movement took form. |
| C) | the percentage of foreign-born people living in the nation declined. |
| D) | temperance became a major social and political issue. |

**60.** During the first half of the nineteenth century, reform movements attempted to accomplish all of the following EXCEPT:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | bring an end to slavery. |
| B) | convince people to stop drinking alcohol. |
| C) | provide treatment for the mentally insane. |
| D) | rehabilitate criminals. |
| E) | increase the division between church and state |

**61.** Had it passed, the Wilmot Proviso would have

1. Divided Texas into five slave states
2. Prohibited slavery in any territory won from Mexico
3. Extended the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific
4. Given legal sanction to the doctrine of popular sovereignty
5. Guaranteed the existence of slavery south of the 36 30 line forever

**62.** Which of the following was NOT TRUE about slavery as a labor system?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | slavery was worth more in terms of investment than all the land in the South. |
| B) | as slavery spread into the Deep South, wealth and power became more equally shared among the various classes of white southerners. |
| C) | it was slavery that made possible the South's "mass production" of agriculture products for export. |
| D) | only a minority of Southerners owned slaves. |

**63.** Slavery in the South was characterized by all of the following situations EXCEPT

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | both men and women being sold at auctions |
| B) | children of slaves being sold to a neighboring plantation as a form of punishment |
| C) | kinship within the slave community not being possible |
| D) | both male and female slaves working in the fields, and a small percentage of females performing domestic duties and a small percentage of men working in other areas around the plantation |

**64.** Based on the map, which statement is a valid conclusion?



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | Port cities were not connected to railroads. |
| B) | Railroads were more expensive to build than canals. |
| C) | Most canals were abandoned before the Civil War. |
| D) | Railroads were expanding more quickly in the North than in the South. |

**65.** Many Southerners supported the Compromise of 1850 because it?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | made the number of free states and slave states equal. |
| B) | legalized slavery in all the newly acquired territories. |
| C) | provided for the possible creation of five states out of Texas. |
| D) | provided for the return of fugitive slaves. |
| E) | provided that cotton be substituted for currency as a medium of exchange. |

**66.** One of the primary effects of the Fugitive Slave Law passed as part of the Compromise of 1850 was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | popular Northern support for the capture of runaway slaves |
| B) | a sharp rise in Northern antislavery feeling |
| C) | an increase in violent slave rebellions |
| D) | a five-year limit for the return of escaped slaves |
| E) | an end to slave escapes and the Underground Railroad |

**67.** In the *Dred Scott* case, the Supreme Court ruled that?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | Dred Scott was not a citizen of the United States. |
| B) | Dred Scott could not legally sue in a federal court. |
| C) | the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. |
| D) | Congress had no power to ban slavery from a territory. |
| E) | All of the answers above |

**68.** Leading up to the Civil War, all of the following increased tensions between the North and the South EXCEPT

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | Attack on Senator Charles Sumner |
| B) | Fugitive Slave Act |
| C) | John Brown’s raid |
| D) | Stowe’s *Uncle Tom’s Cabin* |
| E) | Rise of the Know-Nothing party |

**69.**

“*A house divided against itself cannot stand...I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other...*”

— Abraham Lincoln, 1858

The “divided house” referred to in this speech was caused primarily by

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | expansionism |
| B) | war with Mexico |
| C) | slavery |
| D) | the suffrage movement |

**70.** At the outset, President Lincoln held that the Civil War was being fought to?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | end all state sovereignty. |
| B) | carry out the goals of the abolitionist movement. |
| C) | preserve the Union |
| D) | all of answers above |

**71.** Why did both the South and North experience rioting during the Civil War?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | in the South over easing slave codes; in the North over jailing dissidents. |
| B) | on both sides, over military regulations like the draft and economic controls. |
| C) | in the South over food; in the North over the draft. |
| D) | on both sides, over centralization of political power. |

**72.** The Emancipation Proclamation…

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | freed the slaves and abolished slavery in all the states of the Union and the Confederacy. |
| B) | freed slaves only in areas in rebellion against the United States but not in areas that remained loyal. |
| C) | was formulated by the Radical Republicans and issued by Lincoln despite his strong personal objections. |
| D) | convinced England and France to enter the war on behalf of the Union in order to win the crusade against slavery. |

**73.** Suspension of the writ of habeas corpus for all people living between Washington and Philadelphia provides evidence of which of the following?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | local law enforcement collapsed in many northern states. |
| B) | Union generals often usurped presidential power. |
| C) | presidential power increased during the Civil War. |
| D) | Congressional power increased during the Civil War. |

**74.** The final Union war strategy included all of the following components EXCEPT?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | guerilla warfare. |
| B) | undermining the Confederate economy. |
| C) | a naval blockade. |
| D) | seizing control of the Mississippi River. |

**75.** The Battle of Antietam was

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | the bloodiest single day's fighting of the war. |
| B) | a victory for General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. |
| C) | a proof to President Lincoln of the inspired leadership of General George B. McClellan. |
| D) | all of these choices are correct. |

**76.** The Battle of Gettysburg was significant because it

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | led to an immediate end to the war. |
| B) | opened an invasion route to the North. |
| C) | inflicted a major loss on General Lee's army. |
| D) | cut off supplies to states west of the Mississippi River. |

**77.** Sherman's march through Georgia was designed to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | find supplies for the Union armies in Virginia. |
| B) | free the slaves in central Georgia. |
| C) | get Lincoln reelected. |
| D) | break the will of the Southern people. |

**78.** What two issues lay at the heart of Reconstruction?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | whether the federal or state government was ultimately sovereign, and whether African-Americans or Native Americans were the most oppressed minority group. |
| B) | which party would gain the ascendance, and how the government could regulate the economy. |
| C) | the future of political and economic power for freed slaves, and the future of North-South economic and political relations. |
| D) | rebuilding the North's shattered economy and restoring the South's shattered society. |

**79.** Base your answer to the following question on the quotation below and on your knowledge of social studies.

*. . . With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation’s wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.*

— Abraham Lincoln, Second Inaugural Address, March 4, 1865

This statement reveals President Lincoln’s support for

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | a new peace treaty with Great Britain |
| B) | universal male suffrage |
| C) | a fair and generous peace |
| D) | harsh punishment for Confederate leaders |

**80.** President Lincoln was reluctant to emancipate the slaves in the first year of the Civil War because

* 1. He feared that freeing the slaves would bring England and France into the war
  2. Congress was opposed to emancipation
  3. He knew that a proclamation about slavery would only further alienate the South
  4. He feared that emancipation would drive the border states out of the Union
  5. He had always been opposed to the abolitionists in his party

**81.** Which of the following was NOT a feature of Abraham Lincoln's "10 Percent Plan"?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | state governments could be formed when at least 10% of those who had voted in 1860 had sworn allegiance to the Union and accepted emancipation |
| B) | Confederate officials and army and naval officers needed presidential pardons before they could participate in the new governments. |
| C) | southern plantations were to be confiscated and divided among the blacks who had formerly worked there as slaves. |
| D) | freedmen were excluded from participation because they had not been voters in 1860. |

**82.** Under new President Andrew Johnson, presidential Reconstruction?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | made it possible for former high-ranking Confederates to assume positions of power in the reconstructed southern governments. |
| B) | would implement a harsher program on the South than Lincoln had called for. |
| C) | adhered substantially to the views of Congressional leaders. |
| D) | never was implemented because Congress passed its own program before Johnson's could go into effect. |

**83.** President Andrew Johnson was impeached for

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | refusing to support the 13th Amendment |
| B) | taking a controversial stand on states’ rights |
| C) | removing a Republican from his cabinet |
| D) | attempting to break up the Republican Party |
| E) | vetoing the Civil Rights Act of 1866 |

**84.** The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was important because it?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | prohibited slavery within the United States |
| B) | guaranteed equal protection under the law for every American citizen. |
| C) | prohibited any state from denying an American citizen the right to vote based on race/ethnic background, color, or having previously been a slave. |
| D) | provided Congress with the power to establish and collect income taxes. |
| E) | prohibited any state from denying women the right to vote. |

**85.** The purpose of the Freedman's Bureau was to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | gain the vote for the freed slave. |
| B) | provide 40 acres and a mule for each slave. |
| C) | get radical Republicans in positions of power in the South. |
| D) | feed, adjust, and educate the former slaves, thus aiding their adjustment to freedom. |
| E) | work against the Black Codes. |

**86.** During Reconstruction, the Black Codes passed by Southern states were attempts to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | provide land to former slaves |
| B) | punish former Confederate leaders |
| C) | repeal the Jim Crow laws |
| D) | deny equal rights to African Americans |

**87.** What effect did the system of sharecropping have on the South after the Civil War?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | It kept formerly enslaved persons economically dependent. |
| B) | It brought investment capital to the South. |
| C) | It encouraged Northerners to migrate south. |
| D) | It provided for a fairer distribution of farm profits. |

**88**. The purpose of Lincoln’s and Johnson’s plan for Reconstruction was to

* + - 1. Punish the South for causing the Civil War
      2. Give Congress the final authority in the process of Reconstruction
      3. Give equal voting rights for both white and black males in the South
      4. Provide financial aid to rebuild the South
      5. Encourage rapid readmission of ex-Confederate states into the Union

**89.** By the end of his presidency, Ulysses S. Grant's popularity had declined substantially because of?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A) | the corruption evident in his administration. |
| B) | his harsh and brutal policies toward the South |
| C) | his support for "greenback" monetary policies. |
| D) | revelations about his poor military leadership during the Civil War. |
| E) | his refusal to support the Radicals in Congress. |

**U.S Midterm Examination**

**Answer Section**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**1.** ANS: D

**2.** ANS: D

**3.** ANS: D

**4.** ANS: A

**5.** ANS: B

**6.** ANS: C

**7.** ANS: B

**8.** ANS: A

**9.** ANS: A

**10.** ANS: A

**11.** ANS: B

**12.** ANS: D

**13.** ANS: D

**14.** ANS: B

**15.** ANS: B

**16.** ANS: C

**17.** ANS: B

**18.** ANS: C

**19.** ANS: D

**20.** ANS: C

**21.** ANS: B

**22.** ANS: A

**23.** ANS: B

**24.** ANS: B

**25.** ANS: B

**26.** ANS: D

**27.** ANS: A

**28.** ANS: C

**29.** ANS: B

**30.** ANS: C

**31.** ANS: C

**32.** ANS: D

**33.** ANS: C

**34.** ANS: C

**35.** ANS: D

**36.** ANS: D

**37.** ANS: C

**38.** ANS: C

**39.** ANS: C

**40.** ANS: E

**41.** ANS: C

**42.** ANS: B

**43.** ANS: C

**44.** ANS: D

**45.** ANS: D

**46.** ANS: B

**47.** ANS: E

**48.** ANS: E

**49.** ANS: C

**50.** ANS: C

**51.** ANS: C

**52.** ANS: B

**53.** ANS: C

**54.** ANS: A

**55.** ANS: A

**56.** ANS: C

**57.** ANS: D

**58.** ANS: C

**59.** ANS: C

**60.** ANS: B

**61.** ANS: C

**62.** ANS: A

**63.** ANS: C

**64.** ANS: B

**65.** ANS: D

**66.** ANS: D

**67.** ANS: A

**68.** ANS: A

**69.** ANS: C

**70.** ANS: B

**71.** ANS: D

**72.** ANS: A

**73.** ANS: C

**74.** ANS: B

**75.** ANS: B

**76.** ANS: D

**77.** ANS: A

**78.** ANS: A

**79.** ANS: D

**80.** ANS: D

**81.** ANS: B

**82.** ANS: C

**83.** ANS: A

**84.** ANS: C

**85.** ANS: D

**86.** ANS: C

**87.** ANS: D

**88.** ANS: D

**89.** ANS: B

**90.** ANS: A

**91.** ANS: C

**92.** ANS: A

**93.** ANS: B

**94.** ANS: A

**95.** ANS: A

**96.** ANS: B

**97.** ANS: C

**98.** ANS: D

**99.** ANS: A

**100.** ANS: D